IMPORTANT FROM DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

OCCUPATION OF WHITE HOUSE, VIRGINIA.

Successful Expedition to Hanover Court House by Colonel Spear's Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capture of General Fitzhugh Lee and Other Important Officers.

Over Two Hundred Prisoners

Taken, &c.,

Our White House Correspondence.

OUR ARRIVAL AT WHITE HOUSE-OUR ESCORT. o morning of the 25th our forces came uponkey river and landed at this point. The ther was hazy, and dull in the extreme appeared withing by the wayside. Four gunboats accompanied expedition, which consisted of any number of trans, containing thousands of troops. The Morse, Cap-Babcock in command, was followed by the Commo-

ing them. The first sign of living beings he l'amunkey banks was a group of colored children, flaunting a flag of truce and cheering

a rebet commissary, he not discover us until we were sing away. They did not discover us until we were near them, and as they were going to breakfast, the was not thrown away, but well digested by many men. It consisted chiefly of ham and eggs and The latter is a very popular dish in both little information could be obtained from to be in perfect ignorance of anything going on

anded, and a detachment of men sent out to chose the In the afternoon Colonel Spear took his command out on a

General Getty's division was landed in a very short

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH ARRY CORPS

General Hayes arrived here from Williamsburning, coming up with his forces by way of the His corps came up in splendid condition. Nine Mile Ordinary" yesterday afternoon.

le plain bordering the river is one of life and ex ent. The shelter tents of our troops stud the

woods in our front with skirmishers, and gave then by the enemy. If this precaution had been taken by We have three medical directors here to take care of

our men-Ibetors S. S. Mulford, Edward Dalton and Gilbert, from Fortress Monroe.

NOVEMENTS NOT THE BURELS.

No one who has not been in the field during this war can possibly form any idea of the difficulty in obtaining

the slightest information of the enemy's movements. Every person through the country appears to be under some solemn obligation not to answer any question put to them relative to rebol movements. They are certainly true to their matinets, and thoroughly believe they are right in that which they are doing.

THE GUARD AT RICHMOND.

The Graph of Richards.

A prisoner brought in Sto-day says that he 'left Richmond six days ago, and then 'General Pickett's division and old Wise's Legion were the only forces in Richmond. I doubt it. Or course we hope to gain the rebel capital by this movement.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 28, 1863. }

RETURN OF COLONEL SPEAN'S COMMAND—ROUTE TAKEN.
Color el Spear returned with his command last night, brieging with him some baggage of no mean order. He started from here and struck out immediately for Tun-stall's Station, and thence took a northwesterly direction. which brought him in from the West Point side of the

CAPTURE OF GENERAL PITERCON LEE Among his numerous friends who returned with him, is the rebei Ceneral Fitzhingh Lee, who was captured while stopping at a friend's, at Hanover Court House. He says he had no idea our forces would have penetrated thus far into the country at this time, and he felt that he overed from his wound, which he received during the last skirmish at K-ily's Ford. He was shot through the thich, but is doing well. He came in a very comfortable car age and four which belonged to his friend. He has all the bearing of a refined and courteous gentleman. He is liven broking, and calculated to produce the most favorable spinion of his abilities as a leader. At the time I saw him he was reading the Hunard, and appeared to be s. whim he was reading the Hunair, and appeared to be much interested in an article on the editorial page. I do to those what it was. To the many questions that were asked him he gave the most courteous answers, and I as-mire you made no small number of friends by his manners. He goes down on the Thomas A. Morgan to Fortress Monero Uni monding.
Correct or cartain Lewis Hutchins, the noted Blockaid BUNNER.

AL "O'd Church," about sixteen miles from the capital. to definite, about atteen miss from the capital, in emotion was obtained of a large baggage trainproceeding to Richmond, and which it was thought advisable to go acter, and was done. In the meantime, by examining the hotel at the place, the noted Captain Hutchins, ce obtated as a blockade runner, was captured. He is now a master in the rebel navy, and were the uniform when taken. He says that he was on his way to Rich-mood from Maryland, and the weather being bad and his horse pretty tired ne asked the landlord whether there was any risk in his staying there over night. Beniface, of course, replied there was not; and if even the "Yanka" came he could let him know in time to side away. It proved otherwise. He is pleasant in manner, converses freely, but affords no information. CAPTURE OF A BACCAGE TRAIN—REDUL STORES DEFERRING.

NAME OF PERSONS ASSESSED IN COLUMN 2 IN CO

stroyed property. It was on its way to Richmond, and will prove as severe a lowtured at this place last winter by an expedition sent out by General Keyes. On hearing the news of the ions of his train or that occasion General Wise swore that he would hang the thisvois—If he caught them, what will be say now? The guard consisted of a number of men from the

FIGHT AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE ing Hanover Court House our advance discover thwork thrown up, and some rife missiles we the Forty-fourth North Carolina troops. The order given to charge, and most gallantly did our men do The rebels fought like tigers, and even after our men had scaled the work the "reba" attempted to leap out on

The rebel colonel, whose name I could not ascertain was in among them fighting hand to hand, and was was in among them against and to hand, and was severely wounded, losing one of his fingers in a sabre on counter. They lost several in killed and wounded. Our own loss was two killed and four wounded, who were brought back in an ambulance. I shall try and obtain further news to-day.

certain ones on account of this, and account of that (doc less were bluster), still prevented him from display

ore Barney, to take command of the gunboats in the river. The Admiral displayed good judgment in send

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. this afternoon with six hundred rebel prisoners, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, general flag of truce officer. These prisoners were all recently captured at Beverly

partment of Virginia—The Sounth Army —Diversion in Favor of the Army of the ral Div and Staff Take the Field—The

commander of this department has taken a decided stand, and is intent upon a successful result. On Tresday last the Major General and staff left here to take the field and supervise the movements of his corps in person. He was accompanied by the following gentlemen, comporing the

ctaff:—

GENERAL DIX'S ETAPP.

Colonel D. T. Van Buren, Assistant Adjutant General.
Licutenant Colonel C. W. Thomas, Chief Quartermaster.
Surgoon Rufus H. Gibbert, Medical Director.
Major Charles Seaforth Stewart, Chief Engineer.
Major Charles Temple Dix, Aid de-Camp.
Captain G. Von Elekstedt, Aid de-Camp.
Captain G. Von Elekstedt, Aid de-Camp.
Licutenant F. R. Kent, Acting Chief Ordnance Officer.
Licutenant Charles Worrett, Topographical Engineer.
The General and staff embarked on the handsome little steamer C. W. Thomas, Captain Charles G. Baker, upon

Lieutenant Charles Worrett, Topographical Engineer.
The General and staff embarked on the handsome little steamer C. W. Thomas, Captain Charles G. Baker, upon which they remained until they took to the tents.

A few days ago our troops took possession of the White House, and completely surprised the rebels. Colonel Spear, with his regiment (the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry) and other mounted troops placed in his command was the first to appear at the place. Here he found two companies of robel cavalry doing picket duty, and very seon dispersed them. Two of the number were made prisoners. The railroad bridge over the Panunkey river was saved, and also a schooner left by the rebels, which is now in the hands of the Quartermaster.

At the White House landing the enemy had creeted a very formidable intrenchment, in the share of a circ e, being about forty feet in diameter. Itside of it was a turntable, similar to those used for turning locumotives around. Approaching to the entrance of the fortification was an opening large enough to admit a railroad car to run in. A switch about five hundred yards in length connected the fort with the York river and Richmond railroad. From captured prisoners we learned that the rebush have constructed a platform car, upon which they mounted a nine-inch gun. This place of ordinance was run into the fort, and as soon as the car became steady on the turntable it could be used in any direction.

Colonel Spear, on landing, immediately proceeded to tear up the track on this switch to prevent the "defender," as the gun and carriage is styled, from running down and getting the range of our genebusted had shipping. Finding that the Yankee troops had roully elected a foothoid at the White Housel sheet, and as last accounts Colonel Spear, was hurriedly foliewing them up.

So far we have established a base of eperations which is to be held at all hazariag. In the present movement of General Bix the navy is affording him material support. A fieet of gunboats is patroling the Panunkey river to

Call of Governor Tod on the Ohio Miffela.

GNUNNAN, June 28, 1883.

Governor Tod, in answer to an urgent letter from General Burnside, has made a strong appeal to the people of thio to organize for the defence of that State. He recommends all places of business to be closed at three in the afternoon, and the rest of the day to be devoted to the raising of volunteers. The various independent military companies of this city are rapidly completing their organization under the new militia law.

Court Calendar—This Day. proved otherwise. He is pleasant in manner, converses
resig, but affords no information.

CAPTURE OF A BACGAUS TRAIN—RESULT STORIS DESTROYED.

Kear Hanover Court House the baggage train was met,

Court Calendar—This Day.

Suprance Court—The Special Term and Chambers of this court will be held by Mongrief, J., in r om No. 11, second story, brown store building (new Court House), from June 29 to the 14th of July, both inclusive. The court opens at ten o'clock.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI

The Proceedings of the State Convention.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION All Slaves Over Twenty and Under Forty Years

of Age to be Free in Five Years.

The Others to be Gradually Emancipated.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS

made compulsory by orders from headquarter day there is a grand muster in Lucia square twelve regiments belonging to this city.

Our Jefferson City Correspondence

JHYPHRON CITY, Mo., June 19, 1863.
The Convention—The Special Committee—Confidential Journal of Their Proceedings—What They Will Report—Chances of the New Plan—The Convention Labore—A Missouri Commissioner at Washington—Deaths of Dele-

Missouri Commissioner of Washington—Louins of poter, dc., dc.

The Convention is approaching slowly towards the momentum question on which the members are to act. In my last, written day before yesterday, I gave you a summary of the proceedings up to that time. The various propositions—at been submitted to the Committee on Emancipation, and that body was working in the mass of matter before it to draw up some plan that should be astisfactory to all. Of course this would be practically impossible, when the nine men thus called together represented nine different shades of opinion.

St. Louis, June 21, 1863.

the river for that purpose. The man further says his rethe river for that purpose. The man further says his re-giment left Jacksonport in an eastward direction, on the lat of June, for the avewed object of closing the naviga-tion of the river. This he discovered after leaving the hospital. Being tired of the service, he deserted and came

ley, Ruth and Alice Dean, steamers, above Memphis, par-tially confirms this story.

Licutenant Colonel Stauber, whose capture by the gue-rilias was mentioned some time ago, has made his escape, and is back at his post in Calloway county devising fresh measures to worry the rebels and make them fee, the weight of the Usion authority which they affect to de-

The Convention is approaching slowly towards the momentum questions as which the members are to ask. It is back at his post in Galoway country glowing free in many last, writted day before yearday, I gave you a summing the control of the post of

Our St. Louis Correspondence

St. Louis, June 25, 1863. terior—How the War is Curried On—Outrages at Cole Camp—The Raid Inio Indiana—More Rebat Esiles—How They Evade the Orders—Arrest of a Rebat Surgeon in St. Louis—His Tria —McDowell Cotton Court—Labor on the Farms in the West—Arrival of General McClernand—

Farms in the West—Arrival of General McClernand— Extracts from a Vicksburg Paper, ec.

The State Convention at Jefferson City, "like a wounded make, drags its slow length along." It is a perfect marvel. Barnum ought to have it. With but little apparent talent, it manages to wear away day after day in accomplishing nothing. It may possess an infinite quantity of ability, on the reasoning that it has not yet lost any by letting it out. It is a wonder how such an immense amount of talk can come from so small a lot of brains. It is like a grain of music, that diffuses a sufficient oder to fill a house, without any diminution of its original quantity.

Day before yesterday I sent you the report of the Committee on Emancipation, the majority recommending the abolition of slavery in 1876, while the minority made emancipation immediate, with apprenticeship to the the abolition of slavery in 1876, while the minority made emancipation immediate, with apprenticeship to the abovementioned year. As son as the bill came before the Convention there were numerous amendments proposed. Mr. Smith, of St. Louis, moved to strike out 1876 and insert 1870, so that slavery shall cease at that date. He withdrew his amendment for the purpose of allowing Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, to offer an amendment substituting January 1, 1864, in lieu of all other dates. So amendment after amendment was offered publications. tuting January I, 1864, in fieu of all other dates. So amendment after amendment was offered, until everybody was in a complete muddle. In the discussion the widest possible range was taken. Politics, the war, gunboats, Pacific Railroad, the ship canal, General Butier, the rugged Russian bear and the Emperor of China are among the subjects that bear upon the emancipation question in Missouri. It is impossible to judge of the result of all this; but I find the prevailing unique among the

is impossible to judge of the result of all this but I find it the prevailing opinion among the members and out siders of the Convention that the majority report will be adopted, after shortening the time for emancipation. A measure similar in its main features to the majority report will be agreed upon, fixing the period when slavery in this State shall forever cease not later than 1870. The question on submitting the ordinance to the people is strenuously opposed.

There is an extensive quarrel going on with reference to an election. The regular time for holding the election is in 1864. The present provisional government was selected by the Convention, and at the time of its inauguration it was expected to hold only temporarily. Circumstances were such that a fair election could not be hold in 1861, and thus the provisional government has continued in power. The radicals demand an election the present year, while the conservative element opposes such a movement. The matter was brought up in Convention day before yesterday, and that body decided that there should be no election until 1864. This would seem to decide it. before yesterday, and that body decided that there should be no election until 1868. This would seem to decide it. The Legislature has power to order an election; but as it now stands it would not be likely to do so. The radicals must possess their souls in patience.

In the interior of the State bushwhacking still continues as violently as ever. In some portions there appears to be a war of extermination going on. Union men have banded together and are hunting the bushwhackers to the death. Cole Camp, which|was the scene of one of the sarliest battles of the war, has again become the theatre of blood-shed. Within the past mouth several of its Union citizens have been assassinated in cold blood by scoundrels adding in the bushes. Last week the Union men of Cole Camp organized into a gempany of militia, and gave notice that if any more Union men were interfered with the accession sympathisers would be expelled and their property destroyed. Since then the rebels have been more quiet in that section. The secessionists claim to be ignorant of the whereabouts of the guerrilas, but as soon as retailation is mentioned the latter gontry cease their operations. Along the Missourt river it has been perfectly quiet for the past two weeks, no bust having

only their second, but their first nature. Indeed lo such an extent have they progressed, in the habit of faissbood that we may not only doubt all that they may say of their coemies, but we doubt even some of what they may say of their friends and themselves. For instance, a late date journal, teeming with the odor of wooden nutmens, "pumpkin pies," and adorned with all their devices of patent back acting rotary motion, self-revolving mountraps and perpetual pendulum-action wooden clockwork, late:

iraps and perpetual pendulum-action woodsa clockworks as a:—

"We are constrained to admit that our position before vickaburg was literally covered for miles with our dead. We have to acknowledge a has or 15,000 liked outsight. This will make our loss in killed and wounded alone, not counting the missing, 45,000. Probably our entire loss is 50,000 or 60,000 meu. At such a rate, How long will the singe of vicksburg last?"

Like the telebrated by Johnson's religion—so about Yankee truth—the least and about it the better.

In forst of our works commanding the rear part of the city is a notorious personner, manuel Frank P. Blair, Jr. This S. B., Jr., is in the command of the Yankee General McClernand (!) who is opposite our extreme right of him (!).

ral McClernand (1) who is opposite our extreme right of him (1).

Of F. B., Jr., a late federal paper says:—
"The inventigation in the case of Francis Blair, Jr., agreeted on the churge of larceny, is postponed."

Well, F. B. is only one of them, and this is only one of the charges that may yet be preferred against him in wholesiale.

wholesale.

Guerities at Work in Missouri.
TWO COMPANIES OF THE NINTE KANSAS ATTACKED—
TEN KILLED AND SEVENTHEN WOONDED AND MINEING, STC.
On the 17th ions., part of two compunies of the Kansas
Ninth, about seventy men in all, while marching from
Paola to Kansas City, were fred on about four miles southwest of Westport, Mo., by about one hundred and fifty
robele in ambush. Our men lost ten killed and seventees
wounded and missing.
The rebels are supposed to have been under the lead of
Parker or Quantrell. The attack was very sudden, the
enemy firing from behind a stone fence.
Captain Figtcher, in charge of the federal forces, had
just brought his command to a hait, when instantaneously and without premonition the attack was made.
Our troops fell back to Olathe, arriving there Thursday
morning.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Missouri State Convention.

A motion by Mr. Honderson to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which it was agreed to submit the ordinauce of emancipation to the people was carried—sixty-five to twenty-one.

to trenty-one.

The question then recurring on adopting the report of the committee, Mr. Drake moved to amend by substituting 1866 as the date of emancipation instead of 1876.

Governor Gamble moved to amend by striking out the second section of the ordinance and substituting the following:—Slavery shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1876; but all slaves emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under control and be subject to the authority of their owners as servants during the following periods:—Those from and over forty years of age during their lives; those under twelve until they arrive at twen.

periods.—Those from and over forty years of age during their lives; those under twelve until they arrive at twen ty three; those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1884.

Mr. Drake then moved to smend his amendment, but still adhering to 1866 instead of 1876 as the date of emancipation, to which Gov. Gambie assented.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out of Mr. Drake's amendment the words 1866 and insert 1868, which was carried—year 51, nays 32. The amendments were ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Interest on the Sinte Debt of Indiana.
Indianatom, June 28, 1868.
Measrs. Winslow, Lamier & Co., of New York, have concluded an arrangement with Governor Morton for the payment of the July interest on the Indiana State debt, and the funds have been placed subject to the order of the agust of the State for that surross.